



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Bocas del Toro, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Osterhout reports as follows, week ended April 21, 1904: No deaths. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever and an epidemic of whooping cough. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected
Apr. 17	Baker	New Orleans	42	0	0	0
18	Admiral Dewey	Boston, via Limon, Costa Rica.	57	0	0	0
20	Hispania	Mobile	22	2	0	0
21	Fort Morgan	do	25	0	0	0

COSTA RICA.

Reports from Limon, fruit port—Yellow fever at Alajuela.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports as follows: Week ended April 16, 1904. Estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 10; prevailing diseases, tuberculosis and malarial fever.

From inspections of the inmates and records of the three hospitals, and from frequent inquiries made of the practicing physicians here, I am unable to find any evidence of quarantinable or infectious diseases in this port or immediate vicinity.

The last case of yellow fever on record was discharged, cured, from the hospital of the United Fruit Company March 25, 1904.

Yellow fever exists at Alajuela, an interior village, a few miles west of San José, Costa Rica.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 9	Venus	34	0	0	0
10	Preston	31	0	0	0
11	Siberia	55	20	9	0
12	Admiral Farragut	54	13	0	0
14	Mount Vernon	21	0	0	0
15	Atlanten	22	0	0	0
16	Alps	25	0	0	0

Week ended April 24, 1904.

Prevailing diseases malarial fever and intestinal affections of children. Last week I reported the presence of yellow fever in Alajuela, Costa Rica. This village is the western terminus of the Costa Rican Railroad, this port being the eastern terminus, 120 miles apart. There is very little traffic between the two places. Alajuela is over 3,000 feet above sea level, and four years ago had a similar outbreak of yellow fever. To date, 11 cases have been reported with 6 deaths. I have not been able to find any case of yellow fever in Limon.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Apr. 18	Altaï.....	46	10	15	.....
18	Hero.....	20	.....	.....	.....
19	Admiral Dewey	57	.....	.....	.....
19	Bradford	43	.....	.....	.....
22	Miami	45	2	.....	.....
23	Venus	32	.....	.....	.....

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon McMahon reports, April 26, as follows:

Week ended April 23, 1904: Vessels inspected and bills of health issued, 5; crews inspected, 78. No passengers. All of the vessels were in good sanitary condition and no sickness on any of them.

Mortuary report, April 10 to 20, 1904: Tuberculosis, 2; pneumonia, 1; entero-colitis, 4; meningitis, 1; tetanus, infantile, 1; other causes, 18; total, 27.

Report from Habana.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Echemendia reports, April 28, as follows:
Week ended April 23, 1904:

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued	32
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected	1,456
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	517
Pieces of freight inspected	350

Mortuary report of Habana for the week ended April 23, 1904.

Disease.	Number of deaths.
Pneumonia.....	7
Enteritis.....	2
Tuberculosis	24
Gangrene	1
Cancer.....	3
Enteric fever.....	4
Meningitis	7
Bronchitis.....	6
Scarlet fever.....	1
Pernicious malarial fever.....	2
Eclampsia.....	1
Arterio-sclerosis.....	1

Total deaths from all causes, 123.

Report from Matanzas—Enteric fever—Return of British steamship City of Gloucester, to complete cargo—Quarantine of vessels from Tampico.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Nuñez reports, April 25, as follows:

During the week ended April 23, 1904, nine bills of health were issued to vessels bound for United States ports.

The British steamship *City of Gloucester*, which was disinfected on April 8, on account of coming from Para, Brazil, returned to this